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Mr. Hooper's

## SERMON

ON THE

Truth and Reasonableness of the Christian Religion.

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# APOSTLES

Neither

IMPOSTORS nor ENTHUSIASTS.

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### SERMON

On AEts xxvi. 25.

Preached at the West Church in Boston, September 1742.

By WILLIAM HOOPER, A. M. &
Pastor of the said Church.

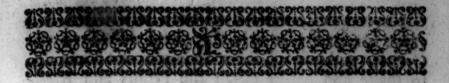
John xxi. 24. This is the Disciple which testifieth of these Things, and wrote these Things: and we know that his Testimony is true.

Matth. xi. 6. Blessed is he whosoever shall not be offended in me.

BOSTON, Printed and Sold by Rogers and Fowle below the Prison in Queen-street near the Town-House, 1742,

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# The Apostles neither Impostors nor Enthusiasts.

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#### ACTS XXVI. 25.

I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the Words of Truth and Soberness.

Y Brethren; The Truth of the Christian Religion is plain and certain to every ferious and confiderate Man. The Excellency of the Precepts and Conmands of JESUS CHRIST, the Sublimity of his Doctrines, the speedy Propagation of the Gospel through the World, the exact Accomplishment of the Prophesies of the New-Testament, the Miracles wrought by our bleffed Saviour and his Apostles, and especially his wonderful Refurrection from the Dead; these Things are such evident and undeniable Proofs of the Divinity of this Faith and Doctrine, that he who attentively confiders them, and at the fame Time calls JESUS CHRIST an Impostor, and his Religion a Fable, must be either very blind, or very perverse. Nevertheless Nevertheless, there have been in all Ages, and there are many at this Day who disbelieve the Gospel, and use all their Strength and Cunning, to shake and batter down the Proofs and Arguments, that serve to establish it. From a pretended Regard to Truth and the Welfare of Mankind, they oppose and blaspheme a Religion, the distinguishing Characteristicks of which are Reason, Love, and Beneficence. Sundry and diverse are the Ways they take to confirm themselves in their Errors, and to impose upon and deceive simple and unwa-

ry-Souls.

But without mentioning any other Cause of Infidelity, I propose to consider that only, which is taken from the Characters and Qualifications of the Apostles; as if they were not credible Witnesses of the Facts which they relate, having neither fufficient Knowledge nor Integrity to perswade Belief: but were a Number of false and designing; or, of foolish and visionary Men, wanting to cheat the World, and to promote their own Interest by telling a fabulous Story; or, looking upon their own Fancies and Dreams and Imaginations as the Inspiration of GOD, like those vain Enthusiasts that have appeared in all Ages, in all Countries, and in all Religions. With the divine Affistance I shall shew how groundless and unwarrantable this Objection is, and fet before you a just and true Character of the Apostles; that you may know to give a Reason of the Hope that is in you, and be enabled to fland fast in the Belief and Practice of the Gospel.

And think not that a Discourse of this Kind, is needless and in vain to an Assembly of Christians. Indeed all of you my Brethren, profess the Christian Religion, and to depend upon JESUS CHRIST as your Saviour: but notwithstanding, I am afraid, that but sew have considered the Grounds upon which this Religion is built, and examined and selt

the Weight of the Arguments that ferve to prove its Divinity. You are Christians, not because you have tried the Gospel, and found it agreeable to found Reason and Understanding, worthy of GOD, and for the Benefit of Mankind; but because you were bred and educated in this Way; or, because it is agreeable to your Prejudices, and is the Fashion and Custom of the Country. But such a Faith is not acceptable to GOD, who requires a reasonable Service; it cannot hold out against the Attacks of an Infidel, nor support you in a Time of Temptation, and enable you to bring forth the Fruits of Holiness. We have therefore too much Cause frequently to represent to you the Evidences of the Truth of our most holy Faith. Besides, the Apostle John favs to those that already believed in IESUS CHRIST, 1 Joh. 5. 13. These Things have I written to you that believe on the Name of the Son of GOD, that ye may know that ye have eternal Life, and that ye may believe on the Name of the Son of God: by which, Words, he plainly intimates; that tho' Men have a rational Belief of the Truths of the Gospel. yet it is of great Service to them often to meditate upon the Grounds of this Belief; it confirms and strengthens this Principle, and makes them more diligent and active in obeying the Commands of GOD. And further, by representing the Credibility of the Apostles, and the Nature of the Christian Religion, in a full and shining Light; such as are tinctured with Enthusiasm may, by the Influence of divine Grace, be convinced of their Folly and Extravagance, and reduced to Truth and Soberness: for at the same Time that we argue against Infidels, we have an Opportunity to expose the Absurdity and Madness of Enthusiasts.

The Words I have read for my Text are a very proper Foundation for a Discourse of this Kind. In order to have a clear and full Understanding of them,

them, it will be necessary to confider their Connection with the preceeding Verses, and to explain the feveral Terms of the Text. In the beginning of this Chapter, the facred Historian informs us, that the Apostle Paul being brought before King Agrippa and the Governour Porcius Festus, he was permitted to fpeak for himself against the Acculations of his Enemies the Fows. In his excellent Defence, he mentions his blameless and inoffensive Life among the lews, in whose Religion he had been bred me and his having been of the strictest Sect of that Religion, a Pharifee, who maintained the Refurrection of the Dead, and a future State of Rewards and Punishments in another Life, for the Hope of which he was called in question. Then he goes on to fav. that the Heathens and Sadducees might be prejudiced against this Doctrine, as incredible to the natural Reason of Mankind; but that no Man could think it more incredible or more false, than he had thought the Christian Religion, that be put the Saints in Prison, that he persecuted them to Brange Cities, that be compelled them to blaspheme, and affifted in baving them put to Death; but that GOD, amidst all this Rage and Fury against his blessed Son and his Saints, had in an extraordinary Manner converted him, and given him the Authority and Commiffion of an Apoltle, to preach that very Gospel which he had fo severely persecuted; which he had done from the Time he was called to that Office, to that Day, faying, according to ancient Prophefies, that CHRIST (bould fuffer, and that he Should be the first that should rife from the Dead, and should show Light unto the People, and to the Gentiles & V. 22.

To this noble and just Defence, Festus makes an infulting and paffionate Answer, Paul, thou art befide thy felf: much Learning doth make thee mad. Obferve the Impression that the Truths of the Golde make upon a vicious and diforderly Mind. Inflead

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of examining into the Matter as would have become a just and impartial Judge, and a reasonable and fober Man, Festus full of Prejudices against the Doctrines and Facts related by the Apollie, not being able to reconcile them with his own pre-conceived Notions and Ways of thinking, nor caring to give himfelf the Trouble of a farther Enquiry. he pronounces Paul a wild and distracted Man. which, the Apostle replied, as in the Words of our Text; I am not mad most noble Festus; but speak forth

the Words of Truth and Soberness.

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The Apolitie does not wax angry, nor feverely reprove the blasphemous Speech of Festus: On the contrary he still addresses him in honourable Terms! Most noble Festus. He was an arrogant and unreafonable Man; but he was in an high Office in the State, and cloathed with great Power and Authority; therefore the Apollle treats him with the Respect suitable to his Dignity. Give to Casar, fays our bleffed Saviour, the Things that are Cafar's. Our Apostle likewise in many Places, commands Christians to be subject to the higher Powers. The Apostle Peter fays, Fear GOD, bonour the King. Accordingly the Apostles, perswaded of the Necessity of this, for the Good of Mankind, and the Saccess of true Religion, always behaved with Reverence to Rulers and Perfons in Authority; they respected their Office, they gave them their proper Titles, and answered with Modesty and Humility: Loose and abandoned Men honour even Wickedness and Vice, when in the Persons of the Great and Mighty: Conceited and warm Enthusiasts under Pretence of Hatred to Sin, despise all Rule and Authority; they see themfelves up against every Thing that is called fo. But the Apostles, at the same Time that they vindicated the Cause of Truth and Virtue, expressed proper Submission and Honour to higher Fowers: Nothing could be more haughty and arrogant, nothing more weak

weak and unbecoming a Governour, than this Decifion of Festus. It was a Shame and Disgrace to Nevertheless, the Apostle answers, Most

noble Festus.

But the great Respect which the Apostle paid to Festus, did not make him forget the Regard he owed to himself and to the Cause he was defending. The Governour reflected feverely both upon the Apostle and his Doctrine. Instead of being confounded at his Greatness, or terrified at the Thoughts of his Refentment, fo as to pay him a mean and base Complisance, by contradicting or softening what he had faid, or by remaining filent, the Apoftle replied briskly, and at the same Time with Calmness and Constancy, I am not mad, I speak

forth the Words of Truth and Soberness.

In which Words, we may observe these two Things: First. The Apostle favs, That he speaks the Words of TRUTH; that is, he did not endeavour to impose upon Mankind, by preaching what he knew to be falle; no, he really believed the Doctrine he delivered, his Judgment was fully convinced of the Truth of what he taught, and his Heart as well as his Tongue, was engaged in the Caufe. Secondly, He affirms, that he speaks the Words of SOBERNESS; that is, he was not a foolish and enthusiastick Man, taking his own groundless Opinions and Fancies for the Illumination of the Spirit of GOD; but he was in the full Exercise of his Reason and Understanding, and taught and related nothing but what was true and real.

But my Brethren, Though our Text leads us to fpeak of the Integrity and Judgment of the Apofile Paul only, we shall not confine ourselves to this Topick. We propose to extend the Argument to all the rest of the Apostles, and to prove that they were credible Witnesses of the Truths of the Gospel; that they did speak the Words of Truth and Soberness.

Ift, The Testimony of the Apostles is TRUE; they really believed what they taught, to be Truth; they did not defign to impose upon, or to deceive the World, by preaching IE-

SUS CHRIST and his Gospel.

Hdly, The Testimony of the Apostles is SOBER: they were in the full Exercise of their Reafon and Understanding, and were not imposed upon by their own groundless Opinions and Fancies.

The Testimony of the Apostles is TRUE; they really believed what they taught, to be Truth; they had no Defign to impose upon, or to deceive the World by preaching FESUS CHRIST,

and his Gofpel.

If you will allow the Apostles to have been Men of common Sense and Understanding, you cannot possibly conceive, for what Reasons they should have published the Christian Religion, with so great Zeal and Constancy, doing and suffering every Thing to perswade others of the Truth of it, if they had believed it to be false. Let us judge of Things done in former Ages, and in remote Countries, by what comes to pass, and we are Witnesses to, among ourselves; for in certain Respects human Nature hath always been, and still is the fame in all Places of the World. We never act ( in difficult and dangerous Matters especially) but from fome Spring or Motive, that awakens and determines us, and whereby we are supported and encouraged to go on in our Undertaking: And this Motive is an Apprehension of Good, true or false, folid or apparent. If then the Apostles did not really believe, but feign the Doctrines which they preached.

preached, they must have had, in their own Opinion, some great and necessary Reason for so doing. But what Reason could there possibly be to induce them to this? If there was any, it must have been some one, or other of these following; a great Love to the Memory of their Master; or, a Desire of Riches and Honours and Preferments; or a Defign to gain Fame and Reputation to themselves. But the Apostles could not be actuated by any one of these Motives. And this I shall prove; not that there is the least Difficulty in the Matter; but that even the weakest Christians may be able to stop the Mouthes of Infidels, when they alledge that the Apostles carried on some worldly Design

by preaching the Gospel.

First, The Apostles, if the Things which they preached were faile, could not be actuated in their Undertaking by a great Love to their Master. 'Tis true, the Disciples seemed to have greatly loved him during his Life; because they hoped to share of the Riches and Glory of the Kingdom, which they imagined he was to fet up in the World. But when this vain Hope of their's was frustrated, when instead of being raised to a Crown and Kingdom, and themselves his first Officers of State; they saw their Master persecuted, condemned, crucified, buried, and themselves left friendless and exposed to Reproach and Ridicule upon his Account: must they not have loft their great Esteem of him, and cooled in their Love towards him? Nay, must not they have been filled with Difgust and Hatred to him for having fo much abused them, as they could not but think he had done? So that inflead of proclaiming him the Son of GOD, they must have condemned him as an Impostor; instead of embracing and publishing any Doctrines which he taught, they must have abhorred them, and warned all Men against them. It is natural to suppose, that the Minds Minds of the Apostles must have operated in this Manner?

But though contrary to what generally happens to all Mankind in like Circumstances, they could have loved their Master, even after he had deceived them, and all their Hopes of Riches and Honours were frustrated (for when once some Persons have taken a liking to a Man, and engaged in his Caufe, it is not even the greatest Follies and Crimes, that can make them alter their Sentiments ) yet, is it possible, that in order to acquire Fame and Glory to his Name and Religion, they should have exposed themselves to the greatest Disgrace and Misery, if they had taken his Religion to be a Fable, and him-

felf a Deceiver?

I know that Infidels alledge against this Way of Reasoning, the Fable of the Apparition of Romulus to Proculus a Senator of Rome, who swore that he had feen Romulus after his Death, more glorious and venerable than ever he was in his Life, afcend to Heaven, and command that he should ever afterwards be adored as a God. But there is no Comparison between the Testimony of Proculus, and that of the Apostles. If it be true, what may be gathered from the Roman Historians, that the Senators displeased with Romulus, took the Advantage of a great Storm, to kill him, and faid that he was destroyed by Lightning: If they were afraid left the Sight of him dead should have rendered them odious to the People, who all loved him; it was altogether agreeable to their Interest to support the Story of his being carried up to Heaven in a Storm. They chose rather to adore a dead Man, than to have a tyrannical Master in a living one. And as for the People, it was a great Pleasure to them, to think, that the Founder of their City, was to be for ever their Tutelar God. All this was agreeable to the Notions and Prejudices of those Times. Nothing

thing hath been more groß and abfurd, in all Ages than the Ideas of Mankind in Matters of Religion. They thought that the Gods were so like to Men. that they had no Difficulty in perfwading themfelves, that Men became like to the Gods. But the Apolities preached FESUS CHRIST and his Gospel, in Opposition to the Opinions and Prejudices of both Jews and Gentiles, and contrary to the Commands of all the rich and great Men in the World: Their System of Religion condemned all others upon the Face of the whole Barth; and no fooner did they open their Mouths in Favour of their Mafter, than they were perfecuted, scourg-

ed. condemned, executed.

Secondly. The Apostles did not preach the Gospel from a Defign to get Wealth and Riches, and to rife to Honours and Preferments. Indeed this Principle hath often actuated Men, fince the Gofpel came to be esteemed in the World. Many have with great Zeal and Diligence preached the Christian Religion from Town to Town, and from Country to Country, chiefly to be honoured and efteemed, and to acquire Wealth and Riches. But this was not the Cafe with the Apostles. How could they imagine, that the Way for them to get Estates, or to procure the Conveniences and Comforts of Life, was to preach, that a mean Few who was ignominously crucified at Jerufalem, was the Son of GOD, and had rifen again from the Dead? How could it enter into their Thoughts, that in order to rife to Honours and Preferments, they must reach a Religion, that was univerfally contemned and ridiculed? Did not they on the contrary fee, that this was the strait and plain Road to the greatest Want and Poverty, Shame and Disgrace? Had not they all the Reason in the World to expect the fame dreadful Fate, which their Mafter had lately fuffered? The Hands of the Few, as One expresseth

it were ftill red with the Blood of their Mafter: and their Hearts enflamed with Hatred against all them that defended his Reputation, even to the excommunicating them, as Persons accursed. 'Tis then a vain Thing to fay, that the Apostles designed to acquire Riches and Preferments by preaching

the Gospel.

Their Manner of Life likewife ferves to clear them of all Suspicions of this Kind. They were indeed reproached and vilified by the World: but even their greatest Enemies never maintained that they were wicked and abandoned in their Lives : especially, they never gave the least Grounds to fuspect them of covetous and ambitious Views : they did not recommend vulgar and darling Opinions; they did not flatter and carefs Men in Power and Authority; they did not creep into Houses, and make a Gain of their rich Converts; they did not make Collections and purchase Lands under Pretence of devoting them to pious and charitable Uses: could any such Thing as this be fix'd upon them, we should never be able to defend their Character. The Collections made by their Order, were distributed to the poor Saints, by Persons whom the Contributors made Choice of for this Purpose: The Apostles continued to their last Breath, without Honours, without Estates, without Houses, without Attendants: They worked with their own Hands; or, they lived upon the Charity of others; and very often, like their divine Mafter, they had not where to lay their Heads.

What Sort of Men are they that commonly become great and rich in the World? They are fuch as take Methods quite contrary to those of the Apostles. They are Sycophants and Flatterers, cunning and crafty Men, base Conformers to prevailing Opinions and Customs, be what they will, and fuch like; whilf Men of the greatest Merit, if

they

The Apostle Paul especially cannot be thought to have acted from Views of Interest. He had a shorter as well as a more fure Way to Preferments and Riches. He was a Man of great natural Parts and Abilities, he was well acquainted with all Sorts of Learning, he was skilled in all the Arts of Eloquence. & often fpake so as even to move, and almost perswade the greatest Men, and the most powerful Enemies to Jesus Christ and his Religion. So that no doubt with these Qualifications he might have raifed himself to the highest Offices of Power and Authority, and gathered as much Wealth as he pleased, among the Jews his Countrymen, if he could have acted a false or deceitful Part. He was likewise a Citizen of Rome; and therefore if he could have been fo false as to change his Religion from worldly Views, that of the Romans was the fairest for his Purpose. It is highly probable, that by going to Rome, and exerting his Talents among those Masters of the World, he might have almost fatisfied his covetous and ambitious Desires. But he. as well as the rest of the Apostles, made Choice of a Religion that led directly to Poverty, Difgrace, and all manner of Hardships. Did these Men carry on a Defign for Riches and Power?

Thirdly, Neither did they forge the Things which they preached from a Design of Reputation and Fame. I confess human Nature is vain and fantastick, stubborn and obstinate. Men very often engage in a wrong Cause, and defend it to the last, through want of Consideration, through a rash and precipitate Judgment, through Pride and Folly. But supposing the Apostles, as we do in this Argument, to have been Men of but a moderate Designee of Reason and Understanding, they must have

feen that their Defign for Glory could not possibly fucceed, that it must unavoidably in a very short Time come to nothing: for as to the wonderful Success of the Gospel in the Mouths of the Apofiless and the great Glory which by that they acquired, and ever will preferve, it cannot be faid, they forefaw this, without ascribing to them a Power to foretell future Events, which is the Thing we contend for.

Indeed, had they told a pleafant Story that would have amused and gratified Mankind; had they taught Doctrines agreeable to the Prejudices of the World in general, or of a certain People in particular, they might have had some Hopes of attaining their Ends, by feeding Men with Notions and Dreams, that would have been fo entertaining to them, instead of this, they taught Doctrines, they inculeated Precepts and Commands, they required Practices that appeared unreasonable and severe to all the World, Jews and Gentiles, high and low, rich and poor. What Glory could they expect from contra-

dicting and disobliging every Body?

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Besides, What Madness would it have been for them to factifice all the present Pleasures of the World, which they were capable of enjoying to a Glory after they were dead and annihilated, and confequently when they could not possibly have any Sense of it! 'Tis true some of the ancient Grecians and Romans threw away their Lives out of vain Glory, to acquire Fame and Reputation. But they did this from the Hope of living in another World, and enjoying the Fame by which their Names should be celebrated in this. Whereas the Apostles, if they had been falle Witnesses, could not expect an happy Immortality, but multhave thought of being extinguished at Death. Or, if they believed a future State, their Lies and their Forgeries must have suggested to them nothing, but eternal Pain and Mifery to

be inflicted upon them there.

But suppose they could have foolishly flattered themselves with Success, and neglected all the Enjoyments of the World, for the Sake of an imaginary Fame hereafter, must not Experience foon have undeceived them, and obliged them to quit a Caufe in which there was nothing but Shame and Diffrace? Must they not soon have seen, that their Names, instead of being talked of with Esteem and Honour, would be an hiffing in all Nations wherever they should be mentioned? Did not they foon observe that they were reckoned the Offscourings of the Earth? and what Reason had they to expect that ever it would be otherwise with them? To fay, that the Apostles were like the Man who burnt the Temple of Diana at Ephefus, chusing a bad Fame rather than none at all, is a wild and extravagant Supposition, inconsistent with their Character, their Numbers and Circumstances.

Fourthly, The Objection, that the Apostles did not believe the Religion they taught, is inconfistent with the Nature and Tendency of that Religion. What is the Nature and Tendency of the Gospel Dispensation? It is every Way agreeable to the most refined and exalted Notions of GOD, most perfective of the Nature, and conducive to the Happiness and Well-being of Men. The Apostles teach us to fear, adore and love GOD with all our Hearts and all our Souls, to love our felves only in him, to neglect and facrifice ourselves for his Sake; to worship, to pray, and to hope to be accepted of him through the Merits and Intercession of Jesus CHRIST, his only begotten, and well-beloved Son. They teach us to deal justly and equitably with all Men, to love them as our felves, to lay our felves out in promoting their Happiness, to forgive our Enemies, and to return them Good for Evil. They teach

teach us to be fober and temperate, and patient and contented in all Conditions and Circumstances of Life; In a Word, they teach us to imitate the moral Perfections of GOD, and to become Partakers of his Nature.

Now, my Brethren, do not these Things prove. that the Apostles were honest and upright Men, that there was no Fraud, nor Deceit in them? Could' Impostors and Deceivers have taken fo much Pains to instruct the World in the most wife and virtuous Lessons, that ever were heard of? No; these Doctrines and Precepts are too uneafy to wicked Hearts, they give them too much Trouble, for them to make them fo familiar to themselves, as they must do, in order to represent them in all the Light and Force, in which they are to be feen in the Gospel. No reasonable Man can conceive, that the Authors of the purest and most perfect System of Religion and Morality that ever was heard of, should have taken Pleasure in deceiving the best of Men, and imposing upon them Lies and Falshoods. Had they been Impostors, they would have taught another Sort of Religion; their own Corruptions and wicked Dispositions would certainly have mixed with it. So that instead of a reasonable, holy and divine Religion, we should have had a Mixture of Truth and Falshood, of Virtue and Vice, of important and trifling Things. I shall conclude this first Part of our Discourse with observing in the

Last Place, That the Apostles could not be Impostors, because they ventured their Lives for their Testimony, and sealed it with their Blood. They gained nothing by preaching the Gospel, neither worldly Riches, nor Preferments, nor Glory, nor Pleasures; nay, so far were they from that, that; they exposed themselves hereby to Poverty, and Shame, and Difgrace and Pain: and what is the highest Evidence that can be given of any Man's Sin-

cerity,

cerity, they laid down their Lives for the Gofpel and fealed it with their Blood. Impostors have often boatted of being ready to fuffer every Thing, and even Death it felf in any Shape whatfoever, for the Sake of their Doctrines and Schemes: but they have always fallen upon Methods to escape the Trial: or they have thrunk back in a Time of Danger. The Apostler did not foolishly expose themselves to Sufferings: but they did not decline them, when the Providence of GOD called upon them to bear Testimony to the Truth in this Manner; and almost all of them, according to the History we have of them, fealed their Doctrines with their Blood.

It is true, to lay down our Lives for a Caufe, does not fufficiently prove the Truth of that Caufe, or the Infallibility of the Perfon that lays down his Life for it. Many alas! have died in a bad Caufe. and that with as much feeming Readiness and Chearfulness, as if they had been absolutely certain of the Truth and Goodness of it. But the Martyrdom of the Apostles, is the best Argument that can be, that they were fincere in that for which they fuffered Martyrdom, and that they really believed what they taught. It was never known, it is unnatural to suppose that any Man should persist in afferting what he knows to be falle, to the Lofs of his Life; much less that a Number of Men, as the Apostles, should agree in the fame monstrous Folly and Madness. There is no Motive to induce them to this. On the contrary, they fuffer Pain and Difgrace and Misery here, and they must be excluded from the Happiness of another State; because according to their own Scheme, all falfe and dishonest Men must suffer the Punishment of their Wickedness in the next Life.

Since then, the Apostles could not be actuated by a Love to their Master, but on the contrary, they must have hated him, if he had deceived them; fince there

there is not the least Reason to suspect them of a Design to get Riches and Preferments, or to rife to Fame and Reputation; fince the Religion they taught is pure & divine, and contrary to all Manner of Dishonesty & Wickedness, and they sealed their Belief of it with their Blood; there is not therefore the least Ground to suspect them of a Design to impose upon the World, by teaching what they knew to be falfe. On the contrary, there is all imaginable Reason to believe that they were true and honest Men, and that they did speak the real Sentiments of their Hearts. Let us now proceed to the fecond general Head, which was to shew that the Testimony of the Apostles is SOBER, that they were in the full Exercise of their Reason and Understanding, and not imposed upon by their own groundless Opinions and Fancies.

The human Mind is liable to great Diforders and Extravagances. Many Persons from the Conceits of a warmed or over-weening Brain, perfwade themfelves that they are the particular Favourites of Heaven, and that every vain Notion that fettles ftrongly in their Fancies, is the Effect of divine Infoiration; and that for no other Reafon, but because they imagine fo, and feel annexed to their Notions, what they fondly take to be supernatural Joys and Raptures. And when once this enthusiastick Humours gets Possession of a Man, whatever Action he finds in himself a strong Inclination to do, be it never fo wicked and hurtful, the Impression is thought to be a Call from GOD; and shing with a Violence not to be checked or controuled, without Confideration, without Judgment, he hurries into the Performance of it. Nothing fpreads itself fafter and more univerfally than this wild and extravagant Humour: "When fuffered to gather Strength, it " spreads its Infection through a Multitude, it makes " Havock "Havock in a Nation, like a Fire driven by the "Wind through a rich Harvest of Corn: It overturns "all Religion, Government, Order and Decency, "and like a Torrent bears down every Thing before it. The Enthusiast, like all other Madmen, hath more Spirit and Strength than usual, and he exerts himself to a Degree wonderful and more than human. He professes so much Truth and Sanctity, speaks with so great Zeal and Considence, pretends to so much Freedom and Familiarity with GOD, and looks with so much Emotion and Fire, that the Multitude amazed and ravished at his extraordinary Air and Manner of Talking, are melted down before him, implicitly receive his Notions and Impressions, and become molded into what Form he

pleases.

Such Persons as these, according to the Suggestion of Infidels, were the Disciples and Apostles of FESUS CHRIST; and therefore fay they, their Testimony is not at all to be depended upon: All the peculiar Doctrines and Facts related in the Gofpel, are the Product of their distracted and visionary Brains. But in this Respect the Adversaries of our Religion are very much mistaken. There is no Comparison between the Persons we call Enthusiasts, and the Disciples and Apostles of Jesus Christ. And that you may be fully fatisfied of this, confider First, the Circumstances of the Facts related by the Apostles; Secondly, the Miracles which they wrought. Thirdly, the Excellency of their Doctrines; Fourthly, the Prejudices and evil Habits and Customs which they rooted out and overcame; Fifthly, the Temper of their Minds, and their moral Character and Behaviour; Sixthly, their great Regard to Reason, and the Perfection to which they carried it. The Confideration of these Articles will sufficiently prove, that the Apostles were fober Men.

First. As to the Circumstances of the Facts which they relate. Persons under the Influence of a deluded Imagination, believe and relate every Thing they hear, or fancy or dream, and that is agreeable to their Inclinations and Prejudices, without enquiring whether it be right or wrong, true or falfe. They delight in strange and wonderful Events, happening in remote Countries and at a great Distance of Time, in Miracles done in the Dark which no Body ever faw, and monstrous Sights in the Air; their Conversation is full of Visions, Impulses, Prophesies, Revelations; their Opinions are notorioufly abfurd, and their Schemes chequer'd with gross Contradictions; they are likewise inconsistent with one another; and different Persons of the same

Stamp, deliver quite contrary Things.

The Apostles were Men of another Character. The Things which they related, were plain and obvious Matters of Fact, which every Body might know the Truth of. They testifie, that FESUS CHRIST after his Crucifixion and Death, did rife again from the Dead, that he shewed himself alive by many infallible Proofs; and after forty Days, when the Time was come for him to ascend to the Father, before the Eyes of the Disciples and them that were with them, he was parted from them, and taken up, and a Cloud received him out of their Sight. All the Disciples did converse with JESUS CHRIST after his Resurrection, they did eat with him, they heard him give Thanks, they faw him break Bread, they touched his Body, and found it to be Flesh and Bones. Behold my Hands and my Feet, faid he to them, that it is I myself. He was seen of them in this Manner at feveral Times for forty Days, fo that they had all Opportunity to examine into the Matter, and to compare all Circumstances. He did speak of the Things pertaining to the Kingdom of GOD, and gave them feveral Instructions with Respect to their

their Behaviour and Conduct; and after all, they faw him parted from them, and carried up, till the Clouds intercepted their Sight. Now, the Circumstances of these Facts are such, that the Apostles and other Witnesses could not possibly be deceived; they could not be all this while under the Delusion of a visionary Brain; they had plentiful and clear and convincing Evidence of the Truth and Reality of the Resurrection and Ascension of our Saviour: they could not possibly be deceived, unless they willingly designed to deceive themselves. But we have thewn, that they were so far from this Design, that they had all the Reason in the World to the

contrary.

Secondly, Let us confider the Miracles wrought by the Apostles. Though they taught a reasonable and divine Religion, and were credible Witneffes of what they related; yet because they went and preached to those that never faw them before, and confequently had no Reafon at first to believe their Testimony, and because they were opposed by the Princes and learned Men and Wits of the World, by the strong Prejudices of Education in a contrary Religion, and by the Lufts and Interests of the wicked and vicious; therefore in order to overcome all this Opposition, and to procure Success to the Gospel, GOD was pleased to endue the Apostles with miraculous Powers and Gifts, which roufed and alarmed Mankind, and convinced them, that GOD was come down amongst them. GOD bore Witness to them with Signs and Wonders, and with diverfe Miracles, and Gifts of the Holy Choft. Nay, the Son of GOD bimfelf, who spake as never Man spake, condescended to prove his Divinity, and the Truth of his Doctrines, by working Miracles. He defined the Jean to believe him, upon Account of the good and mighty Works he had done among them. And this is the Testimony which

which GOD hath always given to those, whom he hath fent upon an extraordinary Message to Mankind, and what we reasonably demand from all Pretenders to Inspiration, and such as fay, that they have an extraordinary Commission to reform the World.

But how different is the Conduct of Enthulialts in this Respect, from that of our bleffed Saviour and his Apostles? Though they not only perswade themfelves, but are likewise very much in earnest to perfwade others, that they have an immediate Intercourse with GOD, are under the peculiar Guidance of his Holy Spirit in all their Thoughts and Opinions, and are commissioned immediately from Heaven, to teach and fave Men; yet they give us no Manner of Proof; much less do they work Miracles, to convince us that they are inspired; but they require us to believe them, meerly because they fay, that they feel the Spirit of GOD within them, and are confident and peremptory, that they can-

not be deceived.

I confess some of the Priests of the Church of Rome, still pretend to miraculous Powers and Gifts: but it is in those Places of their Communion, where Credulity and Superstition greatly prevail, and the People dare not, or, have not an Opportunity to deteet the Forgery. Neither their Popes, nor their learned Men pretend to any fuch Power. Some Enthusiasts among Protestants likewise in their Ravings, have confidently boafted, that the mighty Power of GOD hath been with them, and Miracles have been done by them, and have charged those with Blaspheming the Holy Ghost, that have dared to deny the Reality of them. But after all, their Pretensions have been absolutely false and groundless, suppor! ted only by a base Abuse of Scripture Expressions; or, the Effect of a strong and wild Imagination; And it is only those, that have worked themselves up to the greatest Extravagance, and a Pitch above all

their Fellows, that pretend to work Miracles in Confirmation of their Impulses and Fancies. The Generality rest their bold Claims upon their own blind and confident Perswasion. They tell you, that they know they are in the right, as certainly as they know any one Thing whatfoever; that they fee the Light infused into their Understandings by the Spirit of GOD, as clear as the Light of the Sun at Noon-day; that they feel the Impulses and Operations of Heaven, and cannot be deceived in what they feel. And if you will not receive what they fay, for Truth, but infift upon their producing a better Proof of it, than their bare and confident Affertion, "you are unconverted Men, Strangers to the " Power of Grace, and in a damnable Condition.

Weak and deluded Creatures! to take their blind and rash Considence for the Impression of the Spirit of Light and Conviction; for no other Reason, to be fure, but because they imagine so; and to think that their Perswasions are right, only because they are ftrong in them! Besides, if the Strength of your Perswasions and Impulses be a certain Proof that they are from GOD; then, opposite and contradictory Perswasions and Impulses, may both be from Him; Men of different and opposite Religions, may both be in the right: for, every Day we fee those that are in an Error, as positive and peremptory, as those that maintain the Truth; and the zealous Musselmen are as confident, that Mahomet was a great Prophet, and that his Religion came from Heaven, as any Christian can be of the divine Authority of FESUS CHRIST and his Apostles. But contradictory Propositions cannot be both true; oppolite Revelations cannot be both from GOD; therefore the Strength of an Impulse, is no Proof of the Truth of it: Men's being peremptory in their Perfwasions, is no Reason at all that they are in the right. Our LORD JESUS CHRIST and his Apostles did not

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defire Men to believe them, only because they were perswaded that what they taught, was true. They appealed to their Miracles, to the mighty Works which they did, and which plainly demonstrated that the Power of GOD was with them.

A Third Mark of Distinction between the Apostles and Enthufiasts, is the Doctrines which they taught. The Doctrines of these first Preachers of Christianity, are plain and useful; those of Euthusiasts are unintelligible and vain. It is only the rational and fober Mind, that can have clear Ideas of Things, and think in a Manner futed to the Benefit of Mankind. So far as Passion, Prejudice, or Fancy prevail in us, our Thoughts and Speeches must be dark, foolish, and of a hurtful Tendency, Now Enthusiasm proceeding from the Extravagancies of a diftempered Imagination, he that is fo unhappy as to be influenced by it, must accordingly think and fpeak; his Thoughts and Discourse must be confused, wild and distracted. A bitter Fountain sendeth forth bitter Waters. A Man of good natural Abilities, that hath had the best Education, that hath made great Progress in the Study of Books and of the World, that is enriched with all Knowledge; let him once but think himself inspired when he is not, his Sentiments and Discourse will partake of his Diforder and Wildness; he will be perplexed and violent; he will dispise all Knowledge and Learning; he will not give himself the Trouble to use Books or Conversation for the improving of his Mind; he will devote himself to idle Dreams and Chimeras; he will be altogether inconfiftent with himfelf. But when this Distraction gets into the Person of a dull and illiterate Man, it makes bim still more abfurd, ridiculous and mischievous; every Thing that looks like fober Reason, or wife Instruction, is an Abhorrence to him; he delights in the wide Regions of Ignorance and Darkness, and is abandoned to Stunidity and Nonsense. Not

Not fo do the holy Apostles think and teach; their Instructions are plain, and useful at the same Time: They Speak the Words of Truth and Soberness. What can be more obvious to the Understanding, and more beneficial to Mankind, than the System of Religion contained in the New-Testament? JESUS CHRIST the only begotten, and well beloved Son of GOD, was incarnate, and appeared in the Nature of Man; he wrought many Mitacles; he taught an heavenly Doctrine; he lived a holy Life; he died for the Sins of the World, he role again for their Justification; he ascended to Heaven, and will come again at the last Day to judge all Mankind. In order to obtain the divine Favour and be eternally happy, we must believe in FESUS CHRIST, and obey all his Commands, which are every Way worthy of GOD, and perfective of human Nature; and for this Purpose the Holy Spirit of GOD is ready to strengthen and affift us in such a Manner, as will make our fincere Endeavours effectual. These are the great Doctrines of the Apostles, and they are futed to the Capacity of all Men, and for universal Benefit. Beat your Brains; stretch your Thoughts; try if you can conceive any Thing more fimple, more noble, more for the Glory of human Nature, and the Happiness of Society, than the Precepts and Doctrines of the New-Testament. And as to their Manner of writing, it is not mean nor low, fierce nor violent; much less horrid or outrageous; it is futed to the Grandeur and Majesty of the Truths which they deliver; they expose them to the World in all their Beauty and in all their Glory; fo that they lofe nothing of their Value in their Mouths.

What though you may observe some folid Truths, some pious Sentiments, some tolerable Ways of speaking in the Writings and Discourses of visionary Men? You will likewise meet with many vain

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and trifling Speculations, base and unmanly Tenets. manifelt Abfurdities, shocking and impious Doc. trines. Now they swell into the imaginary and false fublime, into fustian and bombast; and then they fink into mean and low Expressions, very remote from the noble Simplicity, Greatness and Plainness

of the Apostles.

Fourthly, Let us confider the Prujudices and evil Habits and Customs which the Apostles attacked, and which they fubdued and overcame. Enthusiasm is wonderfully powerful and extensive. In all Ages and Countries, those under the real, or pretended Influence of this Spirit, have had great Success; they have been followed by Multitudes, especially of the inferiour Sort of People. When a few or more are once feized with this Phrenzy, their very Looks are infectious, the Fury flies from Face to Face; and the Difease is no sooner seen than caught. This is evident from numberless Instances in the History of Mankind. An Enthusiast, let his Character otherwise be what it will, a Knave, a Fool; or a mad Man, gathers Crowds of Followers.

But at the same Time, my Bretbren, it is certain that Embusiasm always terminates in those Notions which the People have been accustomed to entertain with Love and Approbation; and there never was an Instance of an Enthusiast's succeeding in the World, but in flattering the Corruptions, or in futing himself to the Prejudices, or preaching up the favourite Opinions of Men; especially if they seems ed to be in Danger, from the Attacks of some of opposite Principles. You may work up yourselves, or, you may be worked up by others into Heats and Raptures, which are falfly thought to be fupernatural and divine, by meditating, or hearing Discourses upon such Subjects as agree with your Temper, your Inclinations, your particular Byafs, your Cuftoms: but when a Thought is darted in upon you contrary

contrary to your established Notions, or prevailing Passions; or, if a heated Visionary teaches Things which you have always looked upon with Dislike. you immediately fee his Folly, and treat him with Contempt, or Neglect. Those that are acquainted with the History of the World, know that this hath been fo in Fact, from the Beginning, down to the present Times. Some Enthusiasts have recommended themselves to a People, by favouring Vice and Wickedness: Others by praising the Piety, the Orthodoxy, the Bravery and Sufferings of their Fore-Fathers, which they knew would be agreeable to them: Others have flattered their Pride and Vanity. and taken the Advantage of their Discontent, and great Fondness to be equalled to, if not raised above their Betters: Others by futing themselves to rebellious and turbulent Men, have eafily infufed their Spirit into them: Others by talking in a proper Way to Persons of a melancholy Turn of Mind, have worked them up to Wildness and Extravagance; And all of them without Exception, have found another Way to Heaven, than that of a good and holy Life.

But this cannot be faid with Respect to the Apofles. The Doctrines they received, were quite contrary to all the Notions, they had entertained from their Cradles to that Time. They taught the Fews, that their Messias was not to be a great worldly Prince; that he was not to recover them from Slavery and raife them to worldly Glory and Honour; that the Law was not to continue forever; but that JESUS CHRIST whom they had crucified was the the promised Messias, that he had risen again from the Dead, and was ascended to Heaven, that all the ceremonial Part of the Law must be abolished, that Moses must yield to Jesus Christ, a pure and simple Religion take Place; and that the Jews must become one People with all other Nations, and join in worshiping God in Spirit and in Truth. They taught the

the Heathers to renounce their Gods and their Worship, though ancient and pompous; to despise their vain Philosophy, which was so dear to them; to break off their universal and inveterate Habits and Customs, and to embrace a Saviour whom they despised and ridiculed, and a Religion which they ac-

counted Folly.

These Doctrines and Precepts which the Apostle's preached, were directly contrary, I say, to all the Maxims, and Religions, and Inclinations of all the World; and yet they succeeded in preaching them; they prevailed with the Jews to forsake their Ceremonies, and the Heathens their Idolatry, and to join all as one People in embracing a crucified Saviour, and worshipping the only living and true GOD through him. These Things could not be the Effects of visionary Schemes and Designs. Nothing but a serious and calm Conviction of the Truth, attended with the Power and Efficacy of divine Grace, could produce such an Alteration.

What shall I say of the corrupt and vicious Inclinations, and of the evil Habits of Mankind, which the Apostles preached against and overcame? They contended not only with mistaken Heads, but likewise with wicked Hearts. They forbid not only sinful Actions, but likewise sinful Thoughts. They required Obedience not only to Part of the Law, but to the whole Law, without excepting the least Precept. In a Word, they pressed a thorough Reformation of Heart and Life; and that Men should become holy, as GOD is holy. Such were the Doctrines of the Apostles, and they were received by many. Certainly then, the Finger of GOD was

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haviour of the Apostles. In this Respect likewise they differ exceedingly from Enthusiasts. I am far from maintaining, that every Enthusiast is a wicked and

and vicious Man, hated by GOD, and liable to everlafting Mifery. GOD forbid that I should entertain an Opinion, fo abfurd and uncharitable. I believe that many Perfons inclined this Way, are really pious and virtuous in their Hearts and Lives. There is a Degree of Enthusiasm consistent with a Principle of Grace in the Soul. Where is the Man, that can fay, I have made my Heart clean, I am free from Sin? The Heats of Devotion, if they are not tempered with Caution and Prudence, and guided by Reason, are very apt to degenerate into Enthusia/m. But how far a regenerated Person may be allowed to wander into the Wilds of this Paffion. I do not pretend to determine. Only, there is a Srot of Enthustasm, which I verily believe, is inconsistent with an honest and good Heart: And those vision nary Creatures that make a Noise in the World, by their fecret Impulses, their intimate Communion with GOD, their Inspirations, their Revelations, are remarkable for these very great Sins. First, An extravagant Self-Conceit, and a thorough Contempt of others. Imagining that GOD hath a particular Regard for them above all other Men, and that he makes them the great Instruments of his Providence on all Occasions; they are filled with intolerable Pride and Vanity, and look down with Contempt upon the reasonable and sober Man, as infinitely below them. I confess at the fame Time, they affect to be very lowly, and felf-abafed; acknowledging their great Sins, calling themfelves the worst of all Mankind, and declaring that they are willing even to die, for the Sake of others. But with a little Attention, a discerning Eye may perceive this feeming Humility of theirs; to be nothing, but a refined Carnality, intolerable spiritual Pride, that expresses it felf in boasting of the great Power of GOD within them, and that attends them; a mighty Sollicitude about the Applaufe of the World:

World, and a perfect Disdain of all that will not admire and follow them. Secondly, They are remarkable for a Neglect, if not a Contempt of the moral Vertues. Having their Thoughts taken up with Dreams and Visions, and their Souls filled with imaginary Raptures and Extafies, and which are really nothing but the Workings and Overboilings of a heated Imagination; they have no Concern for the Laws of Truth and Righteousnels, no Sentiments of Love and Tenderness for Men. Or, if thefe great and important Duties fometimes prefent themselves to their Minds, they soon banish them again, as below their noble and elevated Souls, and becoming only Men of carnal and worldly Dispositions. And if they are of a stirring and active Temper, they destroy the Quiet of their peaceable Neighbours, and become publick Difturbers of Society. But what is worst of all, whilst they thus despise every Thing that is good, and are engaged in Mischief, they would persuade the World, that they are full of Love to them, and doing what is most for their Benefit and Advantage. Thirdly. They are remarkable for flighting human Laws. and divine Ordinances. At first they feem to be innocent and inoffensive ! But when the Infatuation prevails, and Numbers are added to them, they be penly break the Laws, they despise Magistrates, and are for erecting a Government according to their own vain Imaginations, and what will make them Mafters of the Lives, as well as of the Estates of all their Oppofers. It is the same with Respect to the Ordinances of God. They look upon them as beggarly Elements, and of no Use to Christians of their high Degrees of Perfection.

The Character of the Apostles is so opposite to this, that it would be an Affront to their Memory to take much Pains to illustrate and prove it. Only, it is very evident from their Hickory, and from their Writings, Writings, that they were really inoffensive and blameless in their Sentiments and Manners, after their Conversion to Christianity. To a strict Piety and Devotion towards GOD, they joined Truth and Righteousness, Goodness and Tenderness towards Men. Never had any Persons so much Reafon to be proud of their Privileges and Advantages, as the Apostle's had. They were immediately commissioned from Heaven to deliver the Will of GOD to the World; they were Ambaffadors of JESUS CHRIST; they were endowed with extraordinary Powers, whereby they did work great Miracles, heal the fick, cast out Devils, raise the Dead, and the Spirit of God was communicated to them in a more abundant Measure than ever it hath been bestowed upon any other Men since their Days: And yet they were far from being lifted up with the Thoughts of those wonderful Favours; they were not proud and arrogant, vain and felf-conceited, Boafters and Contemners of others. On the contrary, they had low and humble Thoughts of themselves; they were dead to the Praise of Men; they themfelves feemed to be the only Persons, that were infenfible to their own Worth and Value; they preferred others to themselves. Their Manners were an exact Transcript of what they taught. Be cloatbed with Humility: let every one esteem his Neighbour better than himself: Seek not high Things; condescend to Men of low Degree. 'Tis true, the Apostles sometimes magnify their Office, and mention their Advantages, and their Faithfulness in the Discharge of their important Trust. But it is only to do Justice to their own Character when basely vilified by others, and to support the Credit of the Gospel, which it's Enemies attempted to wound through their Sides. And they do this, with all Meekness and Gentleness, speaking but sparingly of their own Graces and good Deeds, and infifting as little as possible upon the Sins of their Adversaries, notwithstanding all the Provocations they had to the contrary. They paid a facred Regard to Morality in all their Speeches and Actions. Nothing that was false, dishonest, crafty. cruel, malicious or revengeful, ever proceeded out of their Mouths, or appeared in their Conduct. What soever Things are true, just, bonest, pure, lovely, of good Report, if there is any Virtue, if there is any Praise, these Things they thought of, and practifed. Above all Things they did put on Charity, that Charity which is the Soul and Life of all other Graces, That Charity which suffereth long and is kind, which envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave it felf unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no Evil, rejoiceth not in Iniquity, but rejoiceth in the Truth, beareth all Things, believeth all Things, hopeth all Things, endureth all Things. 1 Cor. 13. 4, 5, 6, 7. And as for human Laws, and divine Ordinances; as we faid in the Beginning of the Discourse, the Apostles were subject to Magiftrates, and to others in Authority; and they peremptorily commanded all Christians inviolably to observe the same Conduct. They walked in all the Ordinances of GOD, embracing every Opportunity of this Kind, as a Means to improve in Wildom and Holiness.

Sixthly, Let us consider the great Regard which the Apoltles had for Reason, and the Perfection to which they carried it. Enthusiasts are remarkable for their Hatred and Enmity to the Exercise of Reafon and Understanding. There is very little of it to be feen, or heard in their Talk and Writings. They do what they can to vilifie this noble and divine Faculty, and to bring it into Difgrace; and those Things that have least of the Air of folid Argument and good Sense, and appear wonderful and extraordinary, are most agreeable to them: This proceeds, from these following Causes, First, From Sloth

Sloth and Indolence. It is a very tedious Thing for them to exercise their Reason and Understanding as they ought to do: and very often, after all the Pains they take, they are unfuccessful, and know not well what they should believe, nor how they should act, Therefore that they may be freed from this Uncertainty, and from the Troubles of a painful and rational Inquiry, they are glad of any Handle to pretend to Inspiration, and to persuade themselves that the Spirit of GOD immediately fuggests to them all their Opinions, and regulates all their Conduct. This flatters their lazy and flothful Temper. Secondly, Their Contempt of Reason proceeds from Pride and Vanity. Having raifed themselves into a Conceit, that they have a great personal Interest with God, and frequent Communications from the Holy Spirit; they think it below them to use the common and natural Ways of Knowledge, and foolishly imagine that by Vertue of their immediate intercourse with the Deity, who is the Fountain of Light, all Things will be in an extraordinary Manner reyealed and made known to them: This I say flatters their Vanity. O the Pleasure and Glory of being inspired! to come at Knowledge without the Trouble of Search and Enquiry, to be above the greatest Philosopher in the World, to be taughtimmediately by GOD himself! Let carnal (Wretches confult common Sense; let them think, and Reason, and draw Confequences; as for us, we are directed by a much superior Guide: The Light shines from Heaven directly into our Minds. Thirdly, They are against Reason, because Reason is against them. Reason is the most powerful and formidable Enemy, that the Enthufiast hath to fight against. Whilst there is the leaft Spark of this in his Mind, he is in continual Uneafiness; he can have no Rest. Therefore it is no Wonder, that he endeavours to ban, nish it from him intirely, and to ruin its Credit among mong others; that so he may never more be troubled with its painful Suggestions; that he is continually talking and preaching against Reason; as if Religion was an unreasonable Thing, and the Author of our rational Powers and Faculties, was not that GOD who inspired the holy Scriptures. I confess, they pretend, that they speak against carnal Reason only; but then it is certain, that they call all Reason carnal, that does not savour their wild Opinions and Practices. They shun to converse with Men of Understanding and Learning; they bid their Followers beware of them. Books written in this Way, they curse, and condemn to the Flames.

But this is not the Language, nor agreeable to the Practice of the Apostles. So far were they from despising, or even neglecting Reason, that on the contrary they made continual Use of it; they recommended it strongly to Christians, and earnestly exhorted them to examine the Doctrines which were taught them, by the Rules of Reason; they improved this divine Faculty, and carried it to a greater Degree of Perfection, than otherwise it could have arrived to.

The Apostles made continual Use of Reason. Carefully and without Prejudice read the Writings of these holy Men; consider the Religion which they teach, and the Rules of Morality which they prescribe; and you must be pleased and ravished with their Discoveries; you will find nothing but what is agreeable to Reason and good Sense; you will be convinced, that to forfake their Guidance, is to forfake the plain Paths of Truth and Virtue, and to go aftravinto the Wilderness of Error and Folly. Indeed some of the Doctrines of the Scripture are incomprehensible to the human Mind; they are above the Reach of our Understanding: and no Wonder it should be so; for we have not a perfect Conception, even of those Things which are every Day before before our Eyes, and which we think we are best acquainted with. Much less can we form an adequate Idea of spiritual and divine Revelations. Who can by fearching find out GOD? Who can find out the Almighty to Perfection? But there is not any one Doctrine in Scripture, that can be proved to be contrary to Reason: they are above it, but they are not

contrary to it.

And as the Apostles teach nothing but folid and unquestionable Truths, nothing but what is sober and reasonable; so it is by the Help of Reason that they recommend their Doctrines to the World. They could have challenged Mankind to believe them upon Account of the Miracles which they wrought, and the Excellency of their Doctrines and Precepts: but they did chuse rather to perswade them to embrace the Truth by Reason and Argument, when they would hearken to them: By Reasoning, they prove that JESUS CHRIST is the Messias prophefied of in the Old-Testament; by Reasoning, they shew the Heathens the Folly of their Idolatry; by Reasoning, they display the Beauty and Excellency of folid and fubstantial Piety and Virtue; by Reafoning, they answer all Objections, and establish the This is evident from the Writings of all the Apostles, especially those of the Apostle Paul, whom the greatest Philosophers have allowed to be a Master of Reason.

Moreover, So fair and upright are they, that they appeal to the Reason of Mankind, and require them to examine and judge what they say and preach. I speak as to wise Men, says the Apostle Paul, I Cor. 10. 15. I speak as to wise Men, judge ye what I say. In another Place; Prove all Things; hold fast that which is best. And, I John 4. I. Beloved, believe not every Spirit; but try the Spirits. Nay, the Son of GOD, who had all the Powers of Nature at his Command, condescended to instruct Men in Wis-

dom and Knowledge, and by Reason and Argument. to perswade them of the Truth of his Instructions; he supported every Thing he advanced by Proofs and Illustrations futed to the Capacity of those, he had to do with. And when he put to Silence all his Adversaries, and no Man durst ask him any more Questions; it was not by the Power of Miracles, nor by the Force of Authority: it was by the Light and Evidence of the Doctrines which he

taught.

Further, The Apostles of FESUS CHRIST improved Reason, and carried it to a greater Degree of Perfection, than otherwise it could have arrived With the Affiftance of the Holy Spirit that animated them, they discovered many new Principles, their Memories were strengthned, their Attention was rendered close and serious; their Love to Truth was warmed; they observed the Relation and Connection of Things; they argued justly; they formed Conclusions with all Fairness and Perfpicuity. And thus it was, that in great Measure they recovered themselves from the Ignorance and Darkness, the Errors and Prejudices in which the rest of Mankind were involved, and attained to that Wisdom and Knowledge, in which human Nature was formed at first. And if we will carefully, and with an honest Heart, read and meditate upon the Writings of the Apostles, we shall learn from them, to dispell the Clouds and Darkness that hang over our Minds, to put off our Prejudices, to correct our Errors; in a Word, we shall learn to be reasonable and wise, as they were. Beholding in them, as in a Glass, the Glory of the LORD, we shall be changed into the same Image, from Glory to Glory, even as by the Spirit of the LORD.

Thus my Brethren, the Circumstances of the Facts related by the Apostles; the Miracles which they wrought; the Excellency and Usefulness of their Doctrines Doctrines and Precepts; the wonderful Success they had, notwithstanding the great and terrible Opposition made to them, by the Prejudices, and Pations, and Customs of Mankind; their unblemished Life and Conversation; their Regard to Reason, and the Persection to which they did carry it; all these Things put together, sufficiently prove that the Testimony of the Apostles is sober; that they were not fanciful or visionary Men; taking their own groundless Opinions and Imaginations for the Impressions of the divine Spirit; but that they were in the sull Exercise of their Reason and Understanding, and taught and related nothing, but what was really true, and had come to pass, just as they represented it.

And thus have we finished the Argument we proposed, with Respect to the Character and Qualifica. tions of the Apostles. They were Men of Truth and Soberness: they had sufficient Knowledge and Integrity to perfwade Belief: they could not poffibly have any Defign to deceive, or to impose upon others, and they were not deceived and imposed upon themselves. Therefore there is all the Reafon in the World to believe them: And if there is any that will not receive their Testimony, and give Credit to the Revelation of the Gospel, it is because they are governed by their unaccountable Humours, their Prejudices, their Passions, or their Interest, and not by a Regard to Truth, and the Evidence of And now let us proceed to the Things. APPLICATION.

First, Let us lament the Corruption and Degeneracy of Mankind, that are so regardless of Truth and Reason. This is owing to our original Weakness and Depravity, to our Circumstances in the World, and to the bad Education we receive from those that have the Care of our Childhood and youthful Years. We are born blind and ignorant, soolish & perverse, prone to that which is Evil. We are conceived in Sin,

and brought forth in Iniquity. As foon as we come into the World, immediately we dwell in the midst of all Wickedness, and are furrounded with numberless Errors. The first Talk and Conversation we hear, and the first Examples we see, serve only to lead us into Darkness, and engage us in deceitful Paths. We come into the World with corrupted Dispositions, and that incline and carry us to Evil, and the Education we receive, would ruin the most happy Temper of Mind. Our Parents instead of instilling into us a Love for Truth, and teaching us the Habit of Reasoning, train us up to Delight in fuch Things only, as please the Taste, as dazzle the Eyes, in a Word, as charm the Senfes. When we come to the Years of Understanding, and are capable of exercifing our Reason, the great Lessons we receive, teach us only to think, and to labour, in Order to acquire Wealth and Riches, and that we may make a more thining Figure than others, Power and Authority, Pomp and Show, Affluence and Superfluity, are the great, if not the only Ends, we propose to ourselves. Religion and Vertue, and our eternal Duration in another State beyond the Grave, are but little minded by us. Or, if we fometimes allow these Things to enter into our Thoughts, the Notions we have of them, and the Form in which they appear, are taken from our particular Temper and Inclinations, the Prejudices of Education, or the Customs of the People among whom we live, and not from diligent and impartial Enquiry, ferious Examination and rational Conviction. We are Christians in this Part of the World, for the fame Reasons, that those in Turky are Mahometans, and the Indians are Pagans. And having allowed our Prejudices, and Indolence, to grow up into strong and inveterate Habits, we are unwilling to be cured, we cannot suffer ourselves to be spoken to; and if any one presses us to hearken to the Voice of Wisdom, we feel very uneasy. we are provoked, and like Festus, we pronounce the Truths of the Gospel, Folly and Madness.

How unaccountable, how stupid is this Conduct! It finks our Heaven-born Souls into the mean and low Condition of the Brutes, and exposes us to great Pain and Mifery. Our chief Business is to recover the Divine Image, which we loft by the Fall. It is not to gratify our Senses, and to provide for the Welfare of our Bodies only. No: to purify and exalt our Souls, to raife them to the highest Degree of Wisdom and Vertue, Truth and Righteoufness, Meekness and Humility, Goodness and Mercy, and so to prepare them for the Society of the bleffed Spirits in the Regions of Immortality. And for this Purpose, we must shake off our Prejudices, we must endeavour to dispell the Darkness of our Minds, we must cherish and cultivate a Love for Truth, we must take great Care and Pains to improve our rational Faculties, and to grow in Knowledge: We must offer to GOD our Souls and our Bodies purified and fanctified, which is our reasonable Service.

Secondly, We may see the Error and Delusion of Infidels, who ridicule and infult our most holy Religion, and would have the Teachers of it, especially the Apostles, to pass for dishonest or visionary Men. GOD in Mercy to Mankind hath revealed his Will to us, and the Book which contains this Will, we have in our Hands. Every Thing in it, is worthy of GOD, perfective of human Nature, and tends to the general Happiness of the World. We have all the Evidence for the Truth of the Matters of Fact related in the Gospel, which they are capable of, supposing they were true; and those that deny them, must, if they deal fairly, deny the Validity of all moral Evidence whatfoever. How abfurd a Thing is it then to disbelieve the Gospel, in which there

there are fuch shining Characters of Divinity? How strange that so many, as we have Reason to apprehend there are in the World, should quarrel and find Fault with the facred Oracles, instead of profiting by them; should reject that Evidence for their Truth, as vain and frivolous, which they look upon as demonstrative in other Cases; should for the Sake of the Follies and Extravagancies of Chtistians, which are plainly contrary to the Gospel, condemn the Gospel itself, and cry,

Raze it, raze it even to the Foundation?

What possible Cause can we assign for this Conduct? The Gospel gives them great Uneasiness; the Laws of this Book are contrary to their Lusts and Passions; the Misery threatned therein, alarms them; they want to live as they please, to have no Rule, but their Desires, no Law but their Inclinations; and their Pride agreeing with their other Lusts, makes them think it a glorious Victory, to overcome their Reason, and to contemn the Reproaches of their Conscience. May GOD recover them from their Prejudices, and give them

to know the Truth as it is in JESUS.

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Thirdly, From what hath been faid, we may fee the great Mistake of some Christians, who may have an honest Meaning, but who are so unreasonable as to place the Perfection of the Christian Religion, in certain inward Impulses and Impressions, in certain Visions and Fancies, that have no Countenance from Scripture, but on the contrary are expresly condemned by it, and which tend to render our Religion suspected, and to introduce Infidelity and all manner of Impiety and Vice. I acknowledge, (because it is clearly revealed in the Gospel) I acknowledge that Spirit of GOD resides in every true Christian; and works in him both to will, and to do; and that without his special Aid and Affistance, we cannot so much as think a good

good Thought. He enlightens our Minds, he renews our Wills, he causes us to believe in GOD. to love him and to obey his Laws: but he does thefe Things, by discovering to us Religion and Vertue. and propounding the Arguments, or Evidence, that perswade us to embrace them; by fixing our Minds upon these Arguments and Evidence, and keeping them intent, till they have produced their proper Effect; by begetting in us a prevailing Tafte and Relish for Piety and Virtue, so as to make us love them with all our Hearts and above all Things; by enlarging our Knowledge, and strengthning our Reason in spiritual Things, and by furthering and helping forward the Efficacy of out Perswasions and Inclinations, in our Hearts and Lives, in our Regeneration and Sanctification. And these Things he generally, if not always performs in fo calm and gentle a Manner, as that we cannot diffinguish the Operation of the Spirit of GOD within us, from the Workings of our own Minds. A Man may know when pious and holy Thoughts and Inclinations prevail in him, and when he does a good Action: but the Spirit of GOD that moves him to these Things, he cannot feel any otherwise, than by being sensible, that he fees and is convinced of the Truth, and that he loves and takes Pleafure in it. The Wind bloweth where it listeth and thou bearest the Sound thereof. You hear the Sound of the Wind, and you fee the other Effects it produces; but you know not, where it begins, nor where it ends. So is every one that is born of the Spirit. We see that he is changed, he is fenfible of it himself; but the Action that produces this Change, is above his Comprehension. And as for spiritual Joy, or the Joy of the Holy Ghost, this flows naturally from a Consciousness of having believed in GOD and obeyed his Commands, and consequently that we are guided by his Spirit, are the Objects of his special Favour and Mercy, Mercy, and entitled through JESUS CHRIST, to a bleffed Immortality: And in Proportion to the Degree of our Faith and Obedience, is our spiritual Comfort and Joy. These Things are plain to every one that attentively and without Prejudice, will consider the holy Scripture. And the Mistakes of Christians in this Respect, are owing to their taking certain. Texts in a Sense which they will by no Means bear, which is contrary to the Tenor of the New-Testament, and to the plain Dictates of

Reason and Understanding.

Impulses then, Impressions, Feelings, Secret Whifpers, and fuch like Things, which you cannot prove to come from GOD, any other Way, but because they are strong and violent, ought to be rejected. You have no Reason in the World to believe them, but because you believe them. And they tend to render our Religion suspected, and to expose it to the Scorn and Derifion of Infidels. What Credit can we give to Men under the Influence of groundless Dreams, Visions, Raptures, Impulses? If the Apostles had been Men of this Kind, their Testimony would be of very little Significancy. And how base and unmanly is it, to be guided neither by Scripture nor Reason, but to give our selves up to the blind and mad Suggestions of an heated and disorderly Brain! Nothing more vilifies human Nature: It finks it even below the Brutes that perish. Hence it is, that fo many are prejudiced against Religion, that some never embrace it, and that others throw it off, after they have put on the Profession of it. Unthinking Men not being able, or not being willing to diftinguish between Religion and Enthufiasm, but having as much Knowledge and Understanding as to see the Folly and Abfurdity of the last of these, they condemn both in the Lump, and betake themselves to Infidelity, as the most rational Scheme. Thus the Persons that profess the greatest Regard to Truth, are its worst Enemies: and

and Religion receives the most fatal Wounds in the House of its pretended Friends. Consider the Nature of Things, enquire into the History of former Generations, and you shall find that Enthusiasm hath always been a Forerunner of Infidelity and Immora-These have always followed it, as the Shadow does the Body. May GOD of his infinite Mercy

order Things otherwise with Respect to us!

Fourthly, My dear Brethren, suffer the Word of Exhortation. Be upon your Guard against Infidelity and Enthusiasm. I know not which of these is the greatest Enemy to true Religion. If the Deift denies Jesus Christ, the Visionary represents him as a capricious, partial, unjust and cruel Being. You are in greaterDanger of Infidelity than you may be aware of. The Enemies of our Religion are sensible of the Advantage they have got over us; and they will uot fail to improve it. Stand fast therefore in the Faith of the Gospel. We beseech you not to forsake a Cause, that is so reasonable, and of so happy a Tendency; that is the Comfort and Joy of the World; that was confirmed by the greatest Miracles; that was fealed with the Blood of fo many Martyrs. Confider at the same Time, the Extravagance and Misery of Enthusiasm, the corrupted Springs from which it flows, and the terrible Effects it produces; and above all, how difficult it is for a Man to be cured, when once he is infected with it. It is in vain to offer to reason with him. His first and great Concern is, to be continually upon his Guard against Reason. He starts and slies away from you, at the fingle mentioning of the Word. And as for Scripture, he explains and applies that according to his own Fancy, and the wild Impressions that are made upon his Mind. So that without a Miracle, or fome extraordinary Change, as to his Temper, Circumstances or Condition, he cannot be brought to a found Mind. Do you regard the Glory of COD GOD, and the Cause and Interest of Religion and Virtue? Watch against Enthusiasm. What Madness is it to expose your selves to a Misery, from which it is next to impossible to recover your selves! What monstrous Opinions have Enthusiasts embraced and propagated? What dreadful Consustion and Mischief have they begotten in the World? How shamefully, how horribly have many of them sinished their Lives!

But at the fame Time that you condemn and fhun the Errors of Infidels and Enthulialts, take Care that you do not act from the same Principles, that influence and govern them; take Care that your Inclinations, your Passions, and your Designs are not as wicked and foolish as theirs are. The Infidel contemns and ridicules the facred Oracles, because they contradict his Prejudices, they cross his darling Lufts, they condemn his Purposes, and threaten him with Mifery. Let me ask you, Do you not act from the fame Principles? Whom do you love most; GOD, or your felves? Whose Will do you obey, the Will of GOD, or your own Will? In what do you take most Pleasure; in finding out the Truth, or in gratifying your felves with idle Amusements? Whose Interest do you pursue with the greatest Zeal, that of the Publick, or your own private Interest? What Difference then is there between you and Infidels? The one confesses what he is, and acts accordingly. But you deny what you are, and contradict yourselves. Both of you are led and guided by your Lusts and Paffions.

Are not you likewise governed by the same Principles that animate Enthusiasts? They are wild and extravagant; are not you so too? They are ignorant, proud, conceited, Despisers of others, Haters of Reason and Soberness; are not you the same! Could I perswade you, that you may be inspired, that you may be enabled to work wonderful Miracles, you would

would be all Attention, you would hear me with Joy and Rapture. But I tell you, in the Name of the LORD, that you may be inspired, that you may perform wonderful Miracles, and yet be ruined and undone at last. Though you fpeak with the Tongue of Men and Angels, and have not Charity, you are nothing. Charity, Love to GOD and Men, thro' Jesus CHRIST, manifesting it self in Acts of solid Piety, and unfeigned and universal Beneficence, is of infinitely greater Value, than all the miraculous Gifts fpoken of in the Gospel. To heal the Sick, to foretell Things to come, to raise the Dead, to make the Sun stand still, all these Things are not once to be compared to this Grace. Nothing fo beneficial to Mankind, fo ornamental to humane Nature. fo much refembling the greatest and best of Beings. as Charity ! 'Tis in the Heart that this Principle reigns. It is made up of Patience, Submillion, Meeknels, Humility, Sweetness, Kindness, Beneficence. It's Joys are the Joys of Truth. It's greatest Felicity is to see Righteousness and Happiness prevailing amongst the Children of Men.

In the Name of GOD then, my dear Brethren, for-

Take your unreasonable wicked Thoughts and Ways. Remember that you are Men and Christians. Diligently and impartially fearch for the Truth. Be convinced of the Divinity of the holy Scriptures. Believe in the LORD JESUS CHRIST, as he is in them fet forth to you. Cultivate and cherish a strong steady, and masculine Religion. Depend upon GOD for the continual and efficacious Aids & Affiltances of his Holy Spirit. Be frequent and earnest in your Supplications to the

Throne of divine Grace.

Now to the eternal and inexhaustible Fountain and Author of Light and Wisdom, of Truth and Reason, of Religion and Virtue, Peace and Joy be all Power, Dominion and Glory, for ever and ever. AMEN.



